Business Notices.

It has become a fixed principle that the public will buy where they can get the best article for the least money. At Electron term's Hay Syden, No. 118 Nesseard, you will see the fact fully likestand by the mangazed demand for his Hays, showing conclusively that his desire to please, in both quality and price, are fully appreciated by the discerning public. Give him a coil at No. 118 Nesseards.

BETHE & Co., No. 156, Broadway, have just received some new styles of Paris Hars and Gars, for evening dress, traveling, etc.

ROGERS & RAYMOND. Corner of Fulton and Names etc.

MEN AND BOYS. WINTER, 1858-3. ELEGANT IN STYLE,
UNFIQUALED IN CHEAPSTON,
ONE PRICE, AND NO DEVIATION,
good in the execcisi attention to their large, diver-

ONE PRICE, AND NO DEVIATION.

The undersigned invite especial attention to their large, diversified and fashious-bie stock of Man's Winter Courting.

Comprehending every description of Semenable Garments for cut-door and in-door wear, suitable for Business purposes, the Pressurance, or the Drawling Room. In moderation of price, as in style and workmannship, nonnection is exfect.

The firm having now on hand the most extensive, varied and beautiful stock of Roya' Winters Courting, ever immufactured in this city, solicit the attention of parents to this Department, where unparalleled the attention of parents to this Department, where unparalleled the attention of parents to this Department, where unparalleled the attention of parents at the suffering of the nevers and most becoming styles.

Cosygon Charless,

No merchant tailor in New York can turn out more superband fashionable fits thus are furnished by the undersigned, at the shortest notices, and at a great reduction on the near prices. All to whom economy is an object are invited to visit to establishments.

ENTERPRISE OF A NEW-YORK MERCHANT. ENTERPRISE OF A NEW 101R MERCHANT.—
Theory a Tracessan Bost. as Sacistrians by our Latins Maxi—We record with saides, ion an act of notable enterprise on the
part of Mr M. H. Littury exercist, No. 337 Broadway. With
characteristic promptitode, be said off, the other day, at auction,
infecture stock of Risosons and Dress Tracesings, and without
the slightest regard to the poemicity has, in order to replectish
his magazin de modes with catirely new styles just received
from Latopi, and perfectly besetteding in their helitancy,
novelty and variety. This is the starting numer in whole NewYork spirit manifests itself beside the pladding definers of other
cities.

York spirit manness their beards the placturing names of other.

And yet the abrewed Lichtmannian, by solunithing to this loss has realized an enormous profit. Such a sum in ready cash enabled into the approach effectively importer in distress for funds to meet their obligations, and be bought as all their invoices of choice goods on terms in membed y liebox cost. He thus formishes his lady customers with incomparaby the freshest and most capitizating hashies to be found on the American continuot, and at price a positively atset taking in their chesphase. In fact, is chapter of the most pipant and novel styles, now, exactly as low as he formerly sold these which had grown authorized and uninteresting.

scily as low a be formerly son two which has given and uninteresting.

Any lady who desires to supply herself with the really fashion-ship newcewarte in rich fitbours for morning and evening robes.

Trimulings for clocks and mantiller, as well as with all kinds of Gamittee for morning nown, Crocket Franget, Velvets and Silks for bounets, thereigh Festives, French Flowers for built ornaments, how, anough the prompt to make her selections at Lichtenstrates, whose stock is literally unparalleled in point of excellence, distingue, beauty and perfect freshness.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., will romove about No-To No. 415 BROADWAY.

One door below Canadet, where he will open a new stock of Watches and Jeweley, of entirely
New And BEANTIPUL STYLES.

Also, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

\$200,000 worth of CARPETS!

Sacrificing!
Sacrificing!
Crossley's Medallion Velvet Carrers, \$1.59 per yard.
Royal Velvets, \$1.12 and \$1.25.
Brusseis, 75c., 86c. and 96c.; Al-Wool Ingrains, 49c. and 50c.
ANDERSON, No. 29 Bowery.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

BECERL BROTHERS, No. 18 John st., New-York,
OPTICIANS,
Are just publishing Views of Niagra Palls and other fine and
prominent points of scenery of the United States. They also
are constantly in receipt of the latest productions of art in that
line from Europe and the Orient. TREES AND PLANTS.

PARSONS & CO. are now delivering TREES and PLANTS from their grounds at PLUSHING, near New-York, and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thirty and well-grown FRUIT and ORNAMENTEL TREES and PLANTS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered without charge on the wharf in New-York. delivering TREES and PLANTS from

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.
THOMAS FAYER CO.,
NO. 27 Broadway, New York,
Are new receding at their store, for the Fall Trade, the largest
and most complete assortment of every style of
PAFER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS
Ever offered in this market,
Buitable for the city retail consumption, as well as the country
trade. Landlords decorating their houses, and merchants pur
chasing for the country trade, are invited to examine their
Brock and Prices previous to purchasing elsewhere.
Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings,
No. 237 Broadway, directly opposite the City Hall,
New York.

\$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA CHINE. - 850. - A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family purposes, at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only

FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 452 Broadway, New-York. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED PAMILY

GROVER CANAGES No. 495 Broadway.

ANEW STYLE PRICE \$50.

"Grover & Baker's is the best." | Amer. Aniculturist.

"To all of watch The Tribune says Amen." [N. Y. Trib SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been pu

down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,-

New etyle, price \$50. Office, No. 343 Breadway, New-York.

BEFORE THE SNOW COMES
Select your
SELECT ROSES
From the Superb and Cheap Assertment at
GENIS'S NEW FUR ROSM,
No. 507 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY AT RETAIL, -Diamond Rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Earrings, &c.
25 FER CENT BILLOW RETAIL PAICES.

D. C. PEACOCK, Importer. Represented by
DAVID RAIT, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC

THE BEST IN USE,
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT.
THE MOST SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT.
THE MOST PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
Complete set of 20 Remedies, in visis, and Book.
Set of 13 Boxes, and Book.
Bet of 15 Boxes, and Book.
Bet of 15 Boxes, and Book.
Bett by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of price.
HOMPHREYS & PALMEN, No. 562 Broadway.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN SMOKER? A Pipe Tube for Smokers.

A Pipe Tube for Smokers. For further information, apply intermediately to the AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

FASHION WITHOUT EXTORTION. Superb Paris Fall and WINTER BONNETS,
of the latest modes and unfashorably low,
As Wilde's, No. 251 Broadway.

For COAL OIL LAMPS go to

Lamp Depot, No. 60 Warren et., up stairs, N. Y. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- By mingling and invigorating the blood and fluids of the body, Holloway's Pills carry ble and houlds to every part. Constipation, Gravel, Piles, affections of the Lungs and Kidneys yield rapidly to their sani-

To The Ladies.—Pimples, blotches, spots on the skin, are eradicated in two tays by Dr. Torras's Wonderstell Listman, or no pay. It clears the complexion, makes it soft and white, without the injurious effects of other preparations. Warranted not to barm the skin of an infant. Chapped hands and lips prevented by its use. Sold by all the druggists in the United States. Price Enad 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlands.

REPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE Tauss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicisms of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing else-where. Also, Elseris STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUP-PORTERS, &C. No. 2 Vesey-st., Aster House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Sales and Patent Pewder-Proof Defiance Looks and Cross-Sars. Also, Fire and Burgiar Proof Sideboard and Parior Sales, for silver plate, a.c. Depot, 152 Pearlest, one door below Maiden-lane.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS La the Best and Cheanest Article for Dressing,
Besottfying, Cleaning, Carling,
Processing and Restoring the Hair,
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfun

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—Wigs AND TOUPEES
Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is
st No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the
pplication of his famous Hair Dya, the best extent. BAYOUSON'S Wigs and Tournes have improvements over all others;
bis is the only place where these things are properly understood
and made. TO PURIFY THE BLOOD.

TO RESTORE VITALITY.

J. R. STAPPORD'S ISON AND SULPRUR POWDERS. FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. J. R. STATFORD'S IRON AND SULFBUR POWDERS, \$1 a package, at No. 315 Broadway, next to the Hospi

Oversoand.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning over the control of t

New York Daily Gribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for losert on must be a themticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as guarany for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for Thir Tailburk Office should in all cases be addressed to Hoback Greatev & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. The third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCAN-THE ADVERTISER Will be issued on the 20th inst. The first two numbers were well received, and we believe there is no other medium to compare with it through which to reach country merchants. We are continually receiving letters from merchants who received the first two numbers asking us to continue to send, showing that the paper is properly appreciated and looked for. We invite such merchants as believe they can increase their business by advertising to send in their advertise-

The total expense will be defrayed by Mercan tile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains

Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address Horace Greeley & Co.,

The German mail by the steamship Borassia, for Hamburg at noon to-day, will close at 104 o'clock this morning.

We have what appear to be the official returns of the votes cast in all the Counties of our State at our late Election. The total vote for Governor would seem to be distributed thus:

The State canvass can vary this but a few votes. We believe all the candidates except Mr. Morgan on the Republican State Ticket have fully 20,000 majority-Gerrit Smith having taken votes from Morgan which were cast for all the other Republican candidates.

The aggregate vote is unexpectedly large-544.780. Last year it was but 439,789. Increase, 104,991, or nearly 20 per cent. Very naturally, the Republican minority of 18,057 last year is converted into a Republican majority of nearly equal smount this year.

There being for the first time a Republican maority in the lower house of the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, a bill has been introduced to prohibit slaveholding in said Territory after Jan. 1, 1859. We trust it may pass, though the Dred Scott decision has probably deprived it of any other than a moral efficacy.

The official majority by which the Hon. William A. Howard is beaten in the 1st (Detroit) District of Michigan is just 75. The new Legislature of that State is divided thus: Senate-Republicans 24, Democrate 8; House-Republicans 60, Democrats 22; Joint Ballot-Republican majority 54. A United States Senator is to be chosen in place of the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Douglas Dem. We have heard Gov. Bingbam and the Hon. D. S. Walbridge named as probable candidates for the

The Argus and Democrat (Madison) says that the new Legislature of Wisconsin stands-Senate: Repub., 16; Dem., 14; House: Republican by five majority. The Republican majority on Congress is about 3,000. No State Officers chosen this year, and no United States Senator to be chosen.

The projected Convention to revise our State Constitution has been voted down by about Thirty Thousand majority. Had there been the least concert or activity among its supporters-had even a brief, forcible Address been put forth, signed by ten or fifteen prominent citizens of diverse parties, stating why a revision of our Constitution is desirable and what good ends might thereby be promoted, we presume it would have been carried by at least Fifty Thousand. But there was nothing said in its favor except in three or four journals, and even printed votes in its behalf were not found at some of the polls. A majority of the voters, hearing no reasons alleged for changing the Constitution, voted No, as was natural; so we fear the Reform is postponed for six or eight years. The advocates of Temperance, Equal Suffrage, speedy Justice, and the Purity of Elections, all have reason to regret this vote.

Messrs. Seward and Hammondnex-Governors of New-York and South Carolina respectively, and new Sepators of the United States, recently addressed a portion of their respective constituencies in speeches, the former at Rome, N. Y., the latter at Barnwell, S. C. Both these speeches were remarkably able, thoughtful, independent, moderate -for Governor Hammond's, though superficially a reprehension of the doings and designs of the Republicans, was essentially and in purpose a forcible rebuke to the spirit of rapacity and aggression for some years rampant at the South. Mr. Hammond s a Conservative in the legitimate sense of the term: that is, he is rich and comfortable, and does not choose to risk and perhaps lose all he has in a wild hunt after possible aggrandizement; he has a spacious and well-furnished homestead in South Carolina, and is not disposed to risk it in a vain quest of similar plantations for shirtless ragamuffins in Central America; he owns about a thousand well-trained and serviceable slaves, who would sell at the least for Half a Million; and he cannot perceive his advantage in opening our ports to the free importation of wild and barbarous Africans, who would be very likely to lead his bondmen into insurrection, and would at all events diminish their market value by at least three fourths. So Gov-Hammond takes ground against the purchase or seizure of Cuba, the protectorate of Mexico, the absorption of Central America-in short, against all the projects which now give vitality to the Demoeratic party, especially in the South. Those schemes may be fraught with promise for the aspiring, the thriftless, the penniless, the negroless, who are trying to foist them upon the Government and thus upon the country; but they have no promise for Gov. Hammond and men of his means, and he scouts them. Nay: he denounces the Nebraska bill as a delusion and a snare for the slave-owners, and declares that the Lecompton fraud ought to have been kicked out of Congress by the South-s declaration which compels much regret and some wender that a statesman so independent and frank as Gov. H. did not bear a part in kicking it out, instead of supporting it at every stage, and only denouncing it after it had been done to death by

will be eafter act as rationally and manfully in Congress as he talks after a great wrong and peril has, in defiance of his efforts, been averted.

Gov. Seward's speech is as temperate in state ment and guarded in language as Gov. Hammond's; yet his habitual traducers at once denounced it, most absurdly, as "brutal and bloody," and have resterated their denunciations ever since. They seem to expect by mere clamor and vituperation to render it a bugbear and its author of ious. Yet Gov. Seward threatens nothing, induiges in no harsh language, assails no person or party with opprobrious epithets. The leading ideas of his speech are briefly these: 1. This country is now the arens of a momentous struggle between Freedom and Slavers; 2. This struggle underlies and animates all our political contests; 3. It must, in the nature of things, be presecuted until Freedom or Slavery shall have completely triumphed; 4. Should Slavery thus trumph, he (Gov. S.) will bid adien to his native land and seek a home in some other where Man is not a chattel-where the image of God is not lawful and current merchandise. Such is the substance of Gov. Seward's speech. Wherein is it "brutal" or "bloody ! We cannot imagine.

The only attack upon it which seemed to wear the semblance of reasoning-seemed at least to aspire to being deemed not purposely senseless and absurd-instanced his prediction that Slavery must cease in the South or must prevail also in the North, as preposterous. Let us consider this in the light of obvious facts.

Of course, much depends on the answers to be given to the questions-" What is Slavery? What " is a Slave State !" In our view, an individual or community which sanctions, justifies, fortifies, upholds, the enslavement of human beings, is truly shyeholding, no matter whether that person, thet community, expressly holds men in bondage or not, We cannot see how or why they who should aid to plant Slavery in Texas, New-Mexico or Nebraska, can be exculpated from the sin and shame of slaveholding. Vainly shall they exclaim, with the conscience-stricken Macbeth,

"Then canst not say I did it! Never shake

for they are as truly responsible for the existence and aggravation of slaveholding as if they were personally negro-traders in Richmond or New-Orleans. Let us see, then, what will be said in reply to the following averments:

I. It is a fact that the vast region known as Texas had been purged of Slavery by the Mexican Republic, to which it indisputably belonged, until emigrants from this country went thither with arms in their bands and wrested the territory from Mexico, and reëstablished Slavery upon it; and there the abomination remains to this day.

II. It is a fact that this reëstablishment of Slavery in Texas was effected by armed bands raised in our South-Western cities, armed in good part by weapors supplied or taken from our National armories, and backed by Federal troops, which were moved down to Nacagdoches on purpose to countenance and protect the Fillibusters.

III. It is a fact that Texas was practically extended a long distance westward and northward by the arms of the United States-our troops having been marched down to the Rio Grande, in the heart of loval Mexican settlements at least a hundred years old, before war was declared or hostile demonstrations attempted on the part of Mexico.

IV. When Louisiana was purchased in 1803-4, it was held that. because slaves were held in a mere corner of that vast domain, therefore Slavery was and must continue legal throughout the whole of it. But when we came to add New-Mexico, Utah, California, Arizona, by a similar purchase in 1848 -they being expressly and undeniably Free Territories up to the time of our purchasing themthe rule was not allowed to work in favor of Freedom; but all these were and are held and officially regarded as open to Slavery-nay, as (under the Dred Scott decision) absolutely slaveholding by law, and only requiring the presence of a single slaveholder with his chattels to convert them into actual Slave Territories, in defiance of all other of

V. For the last twenty years, an earnest struggle has been going on among the civilized nations of the earth with regard to the African Slave-Trade. Great Britain leads in opposition to that infernal traffic; the United States stands at the head of the opposing host. By the influence of our Government, exerted through our then Embassador to France, now Secretary of State, the Quintuple Treaty, granting a reciprocal Right of Scarch of vessels suspected of slave-trading, was defeated; and from that hour to this, the attitude and bearing of our Government has been such as to render the suppression of the Slave Trade impossible. For the last ten years, our ports have furnished and fitted out, and our flag protected, most of the vessels employed in the Slave Trade.

VI. Our Diplomacy has been and is constantly under Pre-Slavery influence. Our present Embassador to Brazil signalized his presentation to the Emperor by a speech in which he claimed an identity of interest and of feeling between this country and Brazil, based on the fact that they are the two chief slaveholding nations on this continent. Everywhere, Slavery is cherished and Emancipation frowned upon by our Envoys. In Russia, where the young Emperor is engaged in a desperate and doubtful struggle with the Aristocracy of his realm -he urging a general emancipation of the seris, and they resisting and impeding it-the presence of an Anti-Slavery Embassador of the school of Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, or J. Q. Adams, would be of immense advantage to the cause of Emancipation; but, instead of this, we are represented at St. Petersburg by Francis W. Pickens, one of the most bigoted Pro-Slavery fanatics that even South Carolina has produced. And now, as for thirty years back, no earnest and hearty opponent of Slavery represents our Government at any Court VII. No collector, no marshal, no postmaster,

no functionary of any kind under our Federal Government, is known to be Anti-Slavery in any sense or manner, or dare avow himself desirous that Slavery should be abolished. Even in our strongly Anti-Slavery States, like Vermont or Massachusetts, the Federal functionaries from highest to lowest are all Pro-Slavery, and each Custom-House and Post-Office is a petty citadel of Pro-Slavery influence. Were Gov. Hammond or Gov. Wise President, the Federal offices could not be more carefully weeded of all Anti-Slavery leaning than they now are.

VIII. The journals patronized, and some of them in good part supported, by the Federal Executive. are uniformly Pro-Slavery in tendency. Among them are obscure sheets issued in Northern cities -this City among them-who are not content with preaching indifference and non interference, but which openly and daily argue that Slavery is the

and that they ought to be slaves wherever they are found, whether in Cuba or Canada, Vermont or Texas. These utterances are the chief claim of their authors to Executive favor and patronage.

-In view of these indisputable facts-and we might add to their number indefinitely-we submit that there is nothing fantastic or extravagant in Gov. Seward's anticipation. Slavery must and will, if unchecked, advance from the control of the Federal Government to that of the State Governments as well. It is trying to do that at present in the Lemmon suit, maintained by the State of Virginia against the State of New-York, with the intent of establishing, by its decision, the right of any slaveholder to bring his slaves into any Free State and ship them thence at his convenience to another Slave State. But for the existence of the Republican party, we should expect, in view of the Dred Scott adjudication, to see this case decided in favor of Virginia-after which, how much would be required to make every State a Slave State! Consider carefully.

Men of the Free States! be not lulled to sleep Slavery is restricted only by positive, organized resistance. It has its servitors, its politicians, its presses, in all the States; it is the moral, not the thermal, range of our Northern atmosphere that keeps it out of the present Free States. Give the present Democratic party undisputed power, and Slavery would soon not merely rule but flourish from Madawaska to the Isthmus of Darien.

It would seem that the people of that part of the late Territory of Minnesota not included within the boundaries of the new State of Minnesota, have, without waiting for any authority from Congress therefor, in the full exercise of the right of Squatter Sovereignty, proceeded to set up a government of their own. They have chosen, it would appear, a Council and House of Representatives, and this body has chosen a Governor. The name given to this new, anomalous Territory, which seems to claim all the privileges of a State, except that of sending Senators and Representatives to Congress, is Dacota, and the reat of government is fixed at present at Sioux Falls, on the Big Sioux River. We have before us the first message of this anoma lous Governor, Mr. Henry Masters, addressed, October 15, to this anomalous Legislature, convened for its first session, but which, after thusorganizing a government, was, it seems, to adjourn without proceeding any further. According to Governor Masters, the meaning of the Indian word Dacotathough we, for our part, must confess to a great distrust of all poetical and sentimental translation from the Indian tongues-is friendly; a circumstance twice alluded to in his message. Accordingly he congratulates the Legislature not only on the friendliness of their intercourse with each other, but on their having accomplished the important trust committed to them of framing a territorial government "without admitting into their discussions those distracting elements which recently "so unhappily agitated the deliberations of a sister "Territory;" to wit, Kansas. He also suggests that this escape from angry collision may perhaps be accepted as a reason to hope that their future deliberations may be followed by the like happy result, "and that the sentimental signification of the Territorial title Dacota-friendly-may spring from their hearts as freely toward the · members of every State and Territory of the 'Union as toward their own citizens."

After this pretty little poetical flourish, Gov. Masters proceeds to business, and makes some judicious suggestions with a view to the legislation of the next session. In considering "the almost un-"paralleled richness of the soil"-the soil of all new territories is apt, we have observed, to be always of unparalleled fertility, at least in the messages of the Governor-he expects and hopes, that a large proportion of the new settlers, who, he thinks, will be rapidly drawn into the Territory as soon as its fertility and salubrity become known, will devote their attention to the cultivation of "the soil and the raising of stock." He is convinced that the Legislature will adopt the most liberal policy upon this subject, and also, that they mechanic arts. Roads and bridges are indispensable to the speedy settlement of a new country, and will furnish another topic for legislative consideration. The judicial systems, while freed from unnecessary technicalities, and simplified so far as possible, will, he hopes, be constructed with a wise adherence to such forms and proceedings as have been well approved by time and experience. Education he considers a most important subject among the first to be provided for, and he dwells upon it at considerable length. The Governor also goes in for the "toleration of all religious sects, however widely they may differ in words " and forms of worship, while based upon the es-" sential principles of the Christian code-' Love

" to God and man." So far the message of Gov. Masters. But what will Mr. Buchanan say to this new Territorial Government, thus improvised by the people, without saving to him or to Congress, By your leave According to the latest accounts from Washington Mr. Buchanan, since the late triumph of Douglas, has grown excessively ferocious against the doc trine of Squatter Sovereignty. What will he say to this new exercise of it? Will he march an army into Dacota as he did into Kansas and Utah to reë-tablish the slighted authority of the United States? Or will be send some Judge Lecompteperhaps the very Lecompte himself, as it might be difficult to find just such another-to get Gov. Masters and his Legislature indicted for treason We shall watch the result with no little interest. It will, we think, serve to show whether Mr. Buchanan holds to the doctrine that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Possibly, however, the discreet non-committal of the good people of Dacota on the subject of Slavery may mitigate a little the wrath of the President, and may perhaps save the breasts of Gov. Masters and his fellowconspirators from the bayonet and their necks from the balter.

We claim a word with his Honor the Mayor on the Thanksgiving question. We belong to the school of thanksgivers. We consider all life-even the toothache -a clear gain over chaos and nothingness. We deemed even the city government of Fernando Wood better than none at all. Voting without registration is better than no voting. Blocks of houses bedecked with corner-groceries are better than no blocks. All nature, all politics, all art, teach us to be thankful. So much for a general statement. But there we stop. We are not thankful for the election of James Buchanan in particular. We are not thankful that the National Government is running into debt. We are not thankful that our city administration costs each voter \$100 a year. We are not thankful that all the energies of our barbarous policy of exporting others. We can barely hope that Gov. Hammond natural and proper condition of the Negro race, cotton and corn, hog and hominy, are devoted to

the destruction of our native arts and menuface | geographies and their name is legion will take tures. We are not thankful that mere sheer gold- , notice of the above stated fact that Burman has a digging assumes to take the place of the flue domestic handlerafts, in rectifying private and -otherwise, according to the Burmese custom public losses and miseries. We, therefore, will not thank Heaven in company with the Mayor, nay-pyce-dura ghyee, which signifies, being intertaking his Preclamation as the urn of incense.

The smoke which rises from that "smells to "henven." It is odorous of party. It has the stale, greasy "fogo" of Indian Tammanyism. It cannot reach the clouds, Mr. Mayor. It is too heavy with political fetors. It wilt fall mlasmatieally. The commercial panic need not be lugged into the thanksgiving. It is "over;" but how? Commerce in this City, Mr. Mayor, is cut down one half. The Treasury receipts show it. Shipbuilding is extinct on American account; not one vessel is on the stocks. "The mechanic and "laborer" have not the work to do which the Mayor assumes. Because they have been driven capital, 600 miles by water from Rangoon, has by thousands away, unable to get work, the source of competition, immigration has ceased. old one to decay. Yes, Mr. Mayor, the immigration to this country is now not greater than the emigration or travel from it! She has ceased to beckon the toil-worn laborers and artisans of Europe to come hither. Our policy has reached the dregs of insuity. We are no longer quoted as a free and happy people. The apostles of liberty in Europe have ceased to

Moreover, Mr. Mayor, if this City were all you claim for her, it would ill become us to be thank ful, especially for profiting at the cost of our neighbors-of enjoying trade at the expense of their industry. The recent revolutions in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey-to what were they mainly due! The very want of the work and prosperity which you, Mr. Mayor, assume to be so culminating in this City. Ask Pennsylvania about her coal and icon. Ask Philadelphia about her manufactures. Ask Paterson, Newark and Trenton, about their in dustrial prosperity at this moment. Ask Massa chusetts. She will respond by such advertisements as that which we find in the Boston journals, offering for sale the Bay State Mills (which cost over two millions of dollars) in Lawrence-a vast establishment for making both cotton and woolen goods, consisting of thirty buildings of brick and nine of wood, together with the very large, very valuable and very perfect stock of machinery, covering over sixteen acres of flooring, by which, if in full operation, 2.500 hands would be employed, the machinery being capable of manufacturing \$2,500, 000 worth of goods per year. But bat as it is that the model woolen mill in Massachusetts should | the spirit of heroism, of self-sacrifice, of willingbe sold under the hammer, it is better than the same interest in our State. With boundless opportunities for that manufacture, we have not a single mill left undestroyed by the policy which the Mayor sustains-not one, Mr. Mayor.

Again, what in the burst about "the Union" do you mean, saying that by it we "are secured in our civil and religious liberty, and the right to worship our Creator according to the dictates of our own consciences"! Mere fiddle-faddle this, Mr. Mayor. The weaker echo of weak Fourth of-Julyisms. Since when did the Union secure us civil and religious liberty? The white people of the colonies had that of their own right before the first attempt at Union in 1774; and the invasion of these rights by the King of Great Britain brought about the severance of 1776. The States had the same liberty through the war. They had it, too, from '83 to '89. The Union secured nothing of the kind, Mr. Mayor. It was simply an economical arrangement for national purposes. If Mr. Mayor will remember his studies, he will find that New-York, in 1787, considered herself quite able to secure her own liberties. James Buchanan talked the same stuff when he passed through this City, but the historical facts were against it then as they are now. We have had enough of technical Union-saving. For the love of common sense, don't let it be dragged into Thanksgiving rhetoric. Let the Thanksgiving day come: prayers, sermons, turkeys, cranberries and jollity. But spare us the decayed rubbish of pseudo-political economy and obsolete politics in connection with it.

The Burman Empire is to a certain extent familiar to many American readers through the missionary travels of Malcolm and the memoirs of Dr. Judson, the Paptist missionary, who resided so many years in Burmah, and who translated the Scriptures into the Burmese tongue-a dislect hardly less peculiar and difficult than the Japanese. to which, indeed, if not in its vocabulary at least in its theory and forms of expression, it bears a certain analogy. The Burmans are a remarkable peo ple, far superior to the effeminate and imberile in babitants of India, and resembling the Chinese is strength of body, intelligence and perseverance. The English, especially in their first war with them some forty years ago, found them a much more formidable enemy than any they had encountered in India. The second and recent war, which was much more speedily concluded, resulted in the loss by the Burmese of the great commercial city of Rangoon, at the mouth of the Irriwaddi, and, in deed, of the whole of the ancient kingdom of Pegu, yielded up to the British as a peace-offering. Some time ago the King of Burmah addressed a friendly letter to the President of the United States, which drew out a friendly reply. This reply on its arrival in Burmah was received with great ceremony. Probably the King of Burmah has heard that the Americans are rivals of the British, and he may count in case of any new collision with them upon our friendly aid and support. As to any considerable trade with Burman, that seems out of the question. Not only is Burmah entirely cut off from the sea by the new English Province of Pegu, but it was that very Province which alone produced the articles most likely to enter into foreign commerce. The King of Burmah wants, however, that an American Consul should be appointed to reside at his new capital of Mandelay. But this Eastern potentate is a little unreasonable in his demands, and seems to be a little in the dark as to how things are managed here in the West. He will not be satisfied to run his chance with other nations; he insists that if a Consul be sent, he shall be "a man of talent and good temper." He does not want any of that sort of diplomatists so much in vogue with recent Democratic Administrations-fools sent to replenish their empty poekets and pick quarrels, prelim inary to naval and military expeditions-such diplomatic characters, for instance, as we have sent to Central America, New-Granada and Paraguay. Perhaps, however, we do the King of Burmah wrong in saying that he does not know how things are managed among us. From his insisting so strenuously upon having a man of talent and good temper, we ought, perhaps, rather to have concluded that he is pretty accurately informed as to the class of men usually sent now-a-days to represent this country abroad.

We hope all compilers of gazetteers and school

new capital, and that the name thereof is Mexide giving to cities titles of bonor, Waha-bong-gopreted, "The great, exceedingly great glory and place of the rising oun." The new-papers having given this information, we hope that the gazetters will not for twenty years to come continue to repeat as they are so apt to do in similar cases, that the capital of Burmah is Ummerapoora; and we sha hope that our school children may speedily comp the infliction of having this obsolete idea stanged into their youthful memories. The rise and fall of Oriental cities, especially the bamboo cities of the far East, is much like that of Jonat's goard. They spring up in a day and disappear in a night Ummerspoora is already n ruins, while the new grown up in almost as short a time as it took the

Eli Thayer bas written to Dr. Benj. Costes a orciole letter in favor of the projected Colonia. tion of Yoruba, or some other inviting perties of Western Africa, by Afric-Americans, which we print elsewhere. We have but little to add on the subject, and that little is as follows: We believe the civilization and Christianization

of barbarous regions and tribes is mainly to be effeeted through Colonization. A missionary, or even two or three missionary families, can rarely exert much influence over a thoroughly pagan community. Traditions, habits, social influences, all work against the new faith. It is a Christian life rather than Christian dogmas that assert a superiority over its beathen counterpart that only the stubbornly blind can gainsay. Show an ladae or an African tribe or village a rival conmunity which produces twice or thrice its own aggregate of the comforts of life, which are distributed more justly and enjoyed more thoroughly than those of barbarians can be, and you are very likely to carry conviction to the general mind that the religion of this wiser, happier community is better and diviner, than that whose fruits are thus strongly and unfavorably contrasted. A truly and thoroughly Christian city, village or community, located on the banks of the Niger or Zambea would preach more eloquently and convincingly than a thousand separate missionaries.

If there are among our American Free Blacks even One Hundred Thousand who are imbued with ness to labor and suffer for the enfranchisement and elevation of their Race, then we hold that said Hundred Thousand ought to draw together and embark in some enterprise calculated to concentrate and fix attention on their devoted efforts. They may act just as nobly, just as worthily, in their several spheres of private, humble, isolated endeavor, yet not effect one-tenth of the good they might achieve by combined public efforts, contenplating some great and useful end. For the latter not merely give direction to whatever of heroic or generous impulse may exist in the breasts to which it appeals; they create and diffuse that impalic, making heroes of those who would otherwise here aspired to nothing beyond an easy and comfortable

The proposed African colony is likely to endure and produce beneficial results just so far as it shall be a bona fide movement of Afric-Americans. If it is to be projected, impelled, directed, subsisted by whites, it will amount to very little. As a geteral proposition, no person who embarks in a colonizing or other enterprise will ever render it say substantial aid if he has to be aided by it or by its friends. Only those Afric-Americans can do any good to Africa who would scorn the idea of being transported thither at others' expense. And if the Yoruba enterprise shall prove a failure, its ruin will be justly attributable to an excess of sympathy and aid bestowed on it by whites. Supposing the movement to be well devised, this is its chief peril.

Judge Russell is again administering justice. has quashed the indictment against Charles Devlin, Charles Turner and others, for a conspiracy to cheat, and for having cheated the City Treasury. on the ground that those two offenses were incompatable; because, taking it for granted that the defendants did cheat (which we suppose he thinks, from his knowledge of the men, a perfectly safe assumption), the conspiracy he declares is thereby swallowed up, and they can no longer be prosecuted for it, but only for the actual cheating,

At the same session, he also granted a new trial, with admission to bail, to Richard Barry, the distinguished member of the Board of Education, for the last four weeks a resident in the Penitenitentiary under a sentence founded on a plea of guilty of an assault. The ground taken was similar to that in the previous case. There were pending at the same time against the prisoner two indictments-one for assault with intent to kill, upon which the plea of guilty of an assault was accepted and entered—the other for an assault with intent to commit robbery. The second indictment having been found last, supersedes the first, according to Judge Russell's construction of of the statute, and makes void the proceedings founded upon it.

At the same session, Charles Somers, convicted of manslaughter, was sent to the State Prison for seven years. Joseph Sandshunt, convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm—pretty much Mr. Barry's case-was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Charles Starkey, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree, was sent to the State Prison for two years. John Centre, convicted of burglary in the third degree was sent to the State Prison for two years and a half. His confederate, one Waters, having proved an excellent characterwhich, if we recollect aright was not done by either Devlin, Turner, or Barry, and having shown that be had been made a tool of by Centre-Devlin, Tures and Barry are rather in the habit of making tools of other people-was let off, but with the sentence hanging over his head. James Corcoran, cosvicted of burglary in the first degree, was sent to the State Prison for ten years and six months. John Yager, who imitated Barry's example is pleading guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for a year, perhaps to keep Mr. Barry's bed warm-if, indeed, any vulgar burglar could be permitted to occupy a cell just vacated by a member of the Board of Education, and which certainly ought be kept and shown to strangers, like the room in which the Emperor Napoleon died, just in the state in which he, the illustrious Barry, left it Not to mention the possibility, it does not perhaps amount to a probability, that this illustrious patron of education being tried again, as Judge Russell insists be ought to have been at first, on the charge of assault with intent to commit robbery -may per-